The Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

VOLUME 1. NEW ORLEANS LOUISIANA, SUNDAY, JULY 16, 1871. NUMBER 60.

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GEO. Y. KELSO, RAPIDES.

Wm. G. BROWN,---Editor.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, Manager.

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PROSPECTUS OF The Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has been long, and sometimes painfully—felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a *desideratum* in these respects.

POLICY.

AS OUR motto indicates, the LOUISIANIANS hall be *"Republican at all times and under all circumstances"* We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlight ment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success

BANKS.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY

Chartered by the United States Government, March, 1865.

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BRANCH AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.
114 Carondelet Street.
C. D. STURTEVANT, Cashier.

Bank Hours.....9 A. M. to 3 P.
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POETRY.

WHISPER A BLESSING FOR ME.

The shadows of night are creeping
Soft over the brightness of day;
The flowers of the wildwood are weeping
Farewell to the sun's parting ray.
My spirit is wandering to thee, love,
In visions all gloriously bright;
Then whisper a blessing to me, love—
A blessing, a kiss and good-night.

In Heaven the pure stars are smiling,
Like angels' eyes, watching me here;
And music, the lone heart beguiling,
Steals gently and low on my ear.
My spirit is smiling on thee, love—
And murmuring a song of delight;
Then whisper a blessing for me, love
A blessing, a kiss and good-night.

Young voices in earnest tones blending,
Rise clear through the still evening air,
And angels their pinions are bending
To catch the low breathing of prayer.
My spirit is praying for thee, love,
Heaven clothe all thy pathway in light;
Then whisper a blessing to me, love—
A blessing, a kiss and good-night.

CHOICE SELECTIONS.

A HINT TO HUSBANDS.

Isn't it strange that some men, who will be kind and obliging to their neighbors, gentlemanly and polite to *other* ladies, will be so rude and cold and harsh at home, and perfect bears to their wives—crabbed, snappish, ungenerous and altogether unsocial and hateful? Does anybody know of any such men? Not that I wish to lay all the blame on *man*-kind, or condemn them *en masse*—not at all. There are plenty of good, noble men, but not quite enough. When they are so strong, and have so much power to do good, and win love, and bless their homes, why dont they all do it?

"Circumstances alter cases." Some men's wives are trying enough to wear out the patience of Job, but then, in the perversity of things you will generally find a real bear of a man united to a frail, patient forbearing and forgiving wife. She is your wife, Mr. Bear, and the mother of your children, and probably dependent on you for a home and means, and can't get away from you; so of course, she is in your power, and you can treat her just as you choose. But if you expect her heart to bound with pleasure when she hears your footsteps, or to proffer you caresses, or to rejoice in your presence, you are much mistaken. She is human—neither more nor less. Please reverse your situations and conditions. How much and how long would you bear such treatment as you give her? You will inevitably be measured and weighed for just what you are, and there is no help for it.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

—Can a man who worships money be called a *Rich*-ualist?

A DUTCHMAN, in describing a pair of horses he had lost said: "Dey was very much alike, specially the off one. One lookt so mooch like pooth I could not tell t'oder from which; when I went after one, I always caught de oder; and I whipped the one most dead because de oder kicked at me."

A POPULAR writer says: "It is absurd to spend one's life in hoarding up a millions of wealth, which the possessor can never enjoy, as it would be to collect and lay up in a store-house 60,000 mahogony chairs which were never intended to be used for the furniture of apartments, or 80,000 pairs of trowsers which were never intended to be worn."

DABSTER says he would not mind living as a bachelor, but when he comes to think that bachelors must die—that they have to go down to the grave "without any body to cry for them"—it gives him a chill that frost-bites his philosophy. Dabster was seen the other evening, going convoy to a milliner. Putting this fact to the other, it is highly suggestive.

WANTED—A boot for the foot of the stairs, a handkerchief for the nose of a pair of bellows, a key to undo a box on the ears, some water to wash the face of the earth in, a hat to fit the head of a class, table-covers for the railway time-tables, spectacles for the eyes of a potato, a stocking for a leg of mutton, and a pair of legs for the breaches of promise.

LAWS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY]

No. 57.

An Act

Fixing the domicile of the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad Company; giving to the courts of New Orleans jurisdiction in certain cases; authorizing stockholders' and directors' meetings to be held outside of the city of New Orleans; granting to parish courts jurisdiction over proceedings for the expropriation of property, etc., providing the mode of proceeding in and removal from said parish courts, and providing against a suspension of the operations of the company in cases of appeals or otherwise.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That the domicile of the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad Company be and the same is hereby fixed in the city of New Orleans, and all legal proceedings brought against the said corporation, except such proceedings *in rem* as the courts outside of the city of New Orleans may have jurisdiction of, shall be commenced and prosecuted in the proper court, held at the domicile of the company; but should the stockholders or directors of said company, or a majority of either, at any time deem it advisable to hold any meeting or meetings, for the transaction of the business of the corporation, in the city of Baton Rouge or elsewhere, full power and authority for that purpose is hereby given.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the parish courts of the several parishes in which may be situated or located any lands, rights or interest, necessary or proper to be taken in whole, or in part, by the said corporation for the use of the same, shall have jurisdiction of all matters and cases relating to the expropriation of such lands, rights and interests, and in effecting such expropriation similar proceedings shall be had and taken in the parish courts as are now provided by the charter of said company to be had and taken before the district courts of the State of Louisiana; and if, during the progress of any such case or proceeding in the parish court, it should be assertained or found that the amount in controversy exceeds the sum of five hundred dollars, and in such case or proceeding the same shall be, by the judge of the parish court in which the same may be pending, transferred to the district court of the proper district for the trial or hearing thereof; and no appeal or other proceeding in any court of the State of Louisiana affecting the rights or privileges of the company in the expropriation of property or otherwise, shall have the effect to stay or impede the work or operations of said corporation; provided good and sufficient security be given to indemnify the party in interest, by reasons or on account of the continued operations of said company and such security to be in the form of a deposit of money in court, as now provided by law, or the guarantee of a third party residing anywhere in the State of Louisiana.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage, and that all laws, or parts of laws, in conflict with the same are hereby repealed.

(Signed) GEO. W. CARTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved March 22, 1871.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVEE, Secretary of State.

No. 58.

An Act

To incorporate the Roncal Water Power Manufacturing Company in the parish of Tangipahoa.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That Charles Gayarre, Amos Kent, F. P. Duconge, R. L. Adams, W. A. Gorden, Otto H. Karstendich, L. F. Genereres, J. B. Cotton and Gabrial de Feriet, and all other persons who may be associated with them and their successors, are hereby created and formed into a body corporate and politic in deed and law, by the name style and title of the "Roncal Water Power Manufacturing Company," for the purpose of establishing factories, building a town and developing the water power existing in Tangipahoa river and in Terry's Creek, in the parish of Tangipahoa, near or on the line of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, between the Mississippi and Louisiana State line and Tangipahoa station on said railroad, and by that name said corporation shall have perpetual succession, unless sooner dissolved by its own act, and shall be able to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended, in all courts of the State of Louisiana. Service of process from any said courts against said company must be made upon the President, secretary or treasury thereof. Said company shall have a common seal, and is hereby invested with all the powers, rights and privileges and immunities incidental and essential to like corporations under the laws of the State of Louisiana. The capital stock of said corporation shall be one hundred thousand dollars, represented in shares of one hundred dollars each, by real or personal property, after its being accepted as such by the directors, and said stock may be gradually increased by a vote of the directors to two millions of dollars, in shares of one hundred dollars each, as aforesaid, and shall be transferable in such manner as may be provided for in the by-laws of the corporation. Each share shall entitle the owner thereof to one vote, either in person or by proxy, for directors of said company; provided, he shall have owned the same for three months next preceding the day of eletion, with the exception of the first election, to take place after the formation of this company; and that the ownership of at least five shares shall be required to render a stockholder eligible to become a director of said company.

The number of directors shall be nine, of whom five shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; but this number may be carried to twelve by a vote of the stockholders, and in that case seven shall constitute a quorum. The persons named in this section, or any other person or persons substituted to them, whatever may be the amount subscribed by said person or persons, shall constitute the first board of directors to organize said company, and shall continue in office, with such powers as are hereafter given to the directors of this company until they or their successors are elected by the stockholders, which election shall take place a week after one hundred thousand dollars shall have been subscribed, at the domicle of said corporation established in New Orleans or any other place which the directors may select. All subsequent elections, shall be held on the first Monday of January of each second year thereafter, at the office said corporation between the hours of 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. due notice during thirty days having been given in two daily newspapers in the city of New Orleans, and in any newspaper published in any place wherein the domicile of said company may be established, if said domicile is not in New Orleans. The persons receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected directors for the ensuing two years, and until others are elected.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be the duty of the directors, immediately after the election, to choose any one of the members as president and vice president, who shall serve for two years, or until their successors are elected. They also shall elect a Secretary, treasurer, and such other officers of the company as they may deem advisable, who shall hold their office during the pleasure of said board of directors. It shall be the duty of the president to preside at all meetings of the stockholders of the corporation, and also of the board of directors, and to call special meetings of the board at such time as may be deemed proper, upon the written request of two directors, or when he may himself deem a meeting of the directors expedient. He shall in all meetings of the direction [directors] ex officio, cast the vote and exercise all powers of a director, and shall also give the casting vote as president in case of a tie. Upon a similar request as above, on the part of three directors, he shall call a meeting of the stockholders. Two days notice of a called meeting of the stockholders. Two days notice of a called meeting shall be given in one or more daily papers published in the place where the meeting of the directors shall be held and at least thirty days' notice shall be given in like manner, of any called meeting of the stockholders. The said Board of Directors shall have power to fill any vacancy occuring in their own body for the unexpired term. It shall be the duty of the vice president in case of the abscence or disability of the president, upon written notice of his inability to attend at any meeting of the directors, to take the place of the president, fulfil his duties and functions and exercise all his powers; and in case of the abscence and disability of the president and vice president, then the functions and powers of the president shall be vested in a president pro tem, elected by the Board of Directors from among their number.

Sec. 3 Be it further enacted, etc., That no certificate of stock shall be issued until twenty-five per cent of the subscription amount shall have been fully paid thereon, and if any subscriber shall refuse or neglect to pay any balance due by him on the amount of his subscription, within thirty days from the date of a written requisition made by the directors for the payment of such balance, he shall forfeit his stockholder.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That this company, although it is of perpetual succession, may be dissolved by bankruptcy or at any general meeting of the stockholders by a vote representing two thirds of the full paid capital stock. On dissolution of the company as hereinmentioned, the mode of liquidation shall be by application to any court having jurisdiction where the domicile of the company may be established, for the appointment of one or more commissioners taken from among the stockholders, to realize the value of all assets of the corporation in such a manner as the law may direct, and to distribute the same among the parties entitled thereto, according to the decree of the court.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That the directors shall have power to make such by-laws, rules and regulations as they shall deem proper and useful touching [the] property, stock, rights, privileges, franchises and effects in general of the company, and also touching the transfer of shares, the term of office, the duties and conduct of their officers and employes and all matters which may appertain to the concerns of said company, and facilitate the development of the water power aforesaid, and the establishment of factories of every description, at the spot and within the limits mentioned in this charter; and the said board of directors shall have power to appoint such engineers, agents and subordinates as may from time to time be necessary for the complete development of all the water power existing in Terry's creek and in the Tangipahoa river, within the limits described in the first section of this act. Said directors may require payment of the subscription stock at such times and in such proportions as they may deem necessary. No stockholder shall be liable for any obligation, contract and indebtedness of the corporation beyond the amount of his subscription. The secretary and treasurer shall give such bonds with such security as the said board shall from time to time require.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That to enable said company to accomplish the purposes and objects of this corporation, the said company is hereby empowered to obtain by grant, purchase or otherwise, from any corporation, person or persons, any rights, privileges or franchises that said corporation, person or persons may choose to grant in reference to damming the Tangipahoa and Terry's creek, or any other water course, taking water from the same, cutting canals, establishing iron or wood pipes or conduits, forming and constructing ponds, and accomplishing, without entering into further specifications, all that may be necessary for the attainment of the object contemplated in this act; and any such corporation, person or persons as hereinbefore mentioned, are hereby authorized and empowered to grant, sell or transfer to said company such rights, privileges and franchises as they may deem proper and advisable; and such rights, privileges and franchises when conveyed to and accepted by said company from any such corporation, person or persons, or already granted or conveyed to any individual before the formation of said company, and subsequently transferred by said individual to said company, shall be deemed and taken as rights, privileges and franchises, vested and confirmed in said company, and not liable to be hereafter revoked, changed, modified or impaired, except with the consent of said company.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, etc., That said company be, and is hereby authorized to purchase, or receive, and hold by grant, or otherwise, all such real and personal estate, rights, franchises and privileges as it may deem necessary, convenient, or advantageous to acquire in the accomplishment of the objects for which the company is incorporated, with the privilege of selling and disposing of the same in whole or in part, whenever it may deem it advisable and profitable to the company; and that it be and is hereby authorized and empowered, in case said real estate and personal property, franchises, privileges and rights are to be obtained out of the estate of any deceased person or of a minor, to acquire the same from any duly qualified executors, administrators, guardians and trustees thereof, subject to the approval of the proper court of probate jurisdiction in case of successions, and of minors, and the act and deed of such executors, administrators, guardians or trustees, in relation thereto shall pass a title in such real or personal estate, rights, franchises and privileges, in the same manner as if the said deed or act had been made or done before his death by the deceased or by a legal owner of full age, and such executors, administrators, guardians and trustees shall account to those interested in the same manner in which they are bound to do any other act of their administration.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, etc., That said company is hereby empowered, from time to time, to borrow money or to purchase property as aforesaid, upon its own credit, for the purpose for which it is organized; and as evidence of the indebtedness of said company for such loans, or the purchase of property, may issue its corporated bonds or promissory notes, bearing interest at the rates to be fixed by the direction, and to secure the payment of said bonds and notes, may mortgage or pledge its capital stock, franchises, rights and privileges, and its real and personal property, of whatever nature it may be, or any part or portion of the same; and that it may, by its president, or other officers or agents duly authorized, sell and transfer its charter of incorporation, with all its capital stock, rights, privileges and franchise, and all its real and personal assets, at such time and places, and at such rates, and for such prices, either within or without the limits of the State, as in the judgment of said company, or its directors, shall best advance its interests; and if

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE]

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Squares	1 mo	2 mos	3 mos	6 mos	1 yr
One	$4	$7	$9	$13	$20
Two	7	9	12	20	35
Three	9	12	20	35	50
Four	15	25	35	50	70
Five	20	35	45	60	85
Six	24	42	50	70	100
1 Column	45	80	120	175	250

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P. B. S. PINCHBACK, Manager.

OUR AGENTS.

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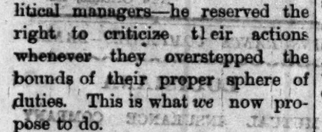

OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, 1872.

U. S. GRANT.

SUNDAY JULY 16 1871.

MR. GEO. E. PARE is our special agent, and is authorized to solicit subscriptions and receive payment of bills.

THE COMMITTEE AND ITS DUTIES.

The State Central Committee is the legitimate political head of our party. This is so self-evident and undenied that to gravely and ponderously affirm it appears to us entirely superfluous. Senator Pinchback took this position even when moving the adoption of the resolution on this subject in the recent Press Convention. But Senator Pinchback did more than recognize the State Central Commitee as legitimate political managers—he reserved the right to criticize their actions whenever they overstepped the bounds of their proper sphere of duties. This is what *we* now propose to do.

The State Central Committee passed resolutions some time ago appointing, first—a Congressional Committee for each Congressional District; second—a judicial committee for each Senatorial district. Were we on the eve of an election for Congressmen, Judges and Senators, and the Central Committee posse sed a longer lease of life than has so far been granted it, perhaps this action would be open to little unfavorable comment. But under existing circumstances, with no common enemy to confront with nothing before us but a party contest in which the Committee should remain scrupulously neutral, their action is susceptible of but one definition, *viz:* that no extraordinary stretch of their authority will deter them from perpetuating themselves in power.

It is no pleasure to excrcise our right of criticism thus. We would at all times rather praise than censure any and all of our Republican brethren. But when we see a body of men in whom the people have trustingly reposed authority, stepping aside from their legitimate duty of conducting campaigns against our political foes, to lead in, if not inaugurate, internal party dissensions, we feel it becomes our solemn duty to raise a warning voice.

The great mass of Louisiana Republicans will not submit to be tricked, or dictated to, by any man or clique of men. They fully comprehend what is right and fair; and party leaders must henceforth preserve themselves from even the suspicion of chicanery, or suffer the loss of all respect and confidence. We sincerely trust that no further cause will be given to denounce the course of the "political head of our party."

With the exception of a few designing politicians, the Republicans of Louisiana want peace. There is but one way to secure it. Let them keep discussions of all kinds at home—give them no public duties whatever to perform. When men try to elevate themselves solely by defaming and denouncing others, they betray a lamentable lack of sterling principle and genuine merit, and it is a safe rule to leave them alone! Discard all brawlers and factionists, and select for your representatives only men whom you know desire to advance the general good. "Let us have peace!"

The refusal of the accidental majority of the Press Convention to pass a resolution generally endorsing the State Administration, shows how little appreciation they had of the existing needs of our party. The resolutions did not convey a compliment to particular individuals but was an expresston of confidence in those as a body who wield authority by virtue of our glorius triumphs at the ballot box. Our enemies are not asleep and such blunders give them encouragement.

We are glad that the Hon. J. Henri Burch had the resolution endorsing the State Administration clearly explained to the Press Convention before it was put to the vote and lost. The understanding was distinct that it comprehended Gov. Warmoth, Lieut. Gov. Dunn, Speaker Carter and all other State officials. But for this explanation the rejection of the resolution might have been construed to signify personal antipathies; and we believe that it is conceded by all but a factious few, that individual antagonism must positively be buried until the trumpet sounds the reveille in 1872.

GENERAL GRANT.

The Republican party took up General Grant pretty much in the way that a man buys a "pig in the bag." He was in favor of the Union, had beaten its bitterest and ablest enemies on the field of battle, and it was thought wise to trust a Union soldier instead of throwing a military victory into the hands of political enemies, such as Frank Blair. It may be we could have won with no one else, it may be that in the heat of patriotism we could have won with "King Log." These are not subjects of consideration at present. The simple fact is we did wise, and another fact is, that the man we won with, honestly accepted the situation.

He at first tried his "private man's cabinet," it is true, but when he saw his mistake he readily and willingly corrected it, and in powerful contrast against "his policy," he said he had "no policy to enforce against the will of the people." On this account we stand forth as his champion now as we have ever done before.

We did not know, when he was nominated, whether he wanted the old Union as it was, or the Union as it now is. We did not know whether his idea of American citizenship embraced the negro or not; but trusting to the honest instincts of the masses of our party we gave our confidence and support to General Grant, and, we are happy to say, we have not been deceived.

One of his earliest acts was to appoint Mr. E. D. Bassett, a colored man, minister to Hayti; still another was to give the Post Office at Macon, Ga. to Rev. H. M. Turner, and later still Mr. Edwin Belcher, Mr. James T. Rapier, and others, received the appointments of assessors of internal revenue in their respective States. Our own State speaks for herself as to the disposition of patronage towards our race. We have many of our color in important positions under Federal patronage, who are honoring general Grant by their conduct as much as he honored them in the appointment.

In view of this simple recital of facts where is there room for a democrat to lay the flatterring unction to his soul that colored men can be enticed from the support of General Grant?

If we turn from the colored aspect of this question, which we as a colored organ feel bound always to keep in view, to the general bearing of our leader's conduct, we see he has merited the confidence of all sections of our party, as well as that of all fair-minded men among the opposition, by his untiring devotion to his official duties, and by the impartiality with which he has dispensed his patronage among the efficient servants of the different departments even though some of them be democrats.

We indulge in no highsounding terms about the payment of the national debt—the people would have been true to themselves whether Grant or another were president;—the building of the Pacific Railroad though accomplished under his administration was done by the enterprise of the people, and the reconstruction of the States must have taken place both by the negro's opportunity and the white man's necessity; but what commends General Grant to our confidence as a race is, first, that he makes so few errors on the whole, and with an almost childish simplicity readily corrects those he does make when they are once pointed out.

Of course we are so constituted as to differ in our opinions about men and measures, and yet now and then Providence so welds the people together that they move as a cannon ball against opposing obstacles.

We predict, that all that has happened in the way of mistake, or it may be of settled purpose under the leadership of General Grant will not only aid in securing him a renomination; but it will unite the people in the next presidential campaign to reelect to his high position the silent man in the "White House."

THE PRESS CONVENTION.

We hailed with unfeigned satisfaction the call for a State Convention of the Republican Press of Louisiana, because we thought there were many conflicting claims of interest in our noble profession which might be adjusted by the assembled leaders of the Press to the satisfaction of all concerned; but we have been disappointed in our expectations.

The Convention which met in Mechanics Institute on Wednesday failed on the start in its avowed object. Its avowed object was to secure journalistic harmony, editorial independence, and typographical improvement. These three objects, embracing domains of thought, experience and discipline sufficiently large and amply fertile to have taxed the wisdom of the wisest, and to have tested the experience of the oldest, among us were utterly lost sight of, and personalities, politics, and loquacity reigned in their stead.

We fully understand that the silent knights of the quill will some times try to make up on special occasions for what they lose in general opportunity in the way of speechmaking. We fully sympathize with those whom contracts have thrown into our profession who are compelled to atone by speeches for their deficiency in the use of the pen. We make due allowonce for the *"placing"* of political position with journalistic ability, we understand the laws, the rules and the necessity of contracts but, we are still unable to see the point of connection between a grand and, noble profession and individual aspirants for political honors.

Why the governor should be endorsed or denounced, why the anti-administration party should succeed or be defeated in a newspaper press convention, why political resolutions should monopolize the time that ought to have been given to professional deliberations we are unable to understand.

We once before appealed to our country brethren in regard to wasting their strength over Egyptian pyramids which they can neither shoulder nor climb, and we appeal to them again to aid in calling a convention which will help to guide the republican press into the pathway of party agreement, local and general efficiency, and above all to a standpoint of political independence.

The late convention was remarkable for two things, viz: for what it did, and for what it left undone.

It did the unprecedented thing of wasting the time which ought to have been given to considerations which affect our profession, such as a better understanding with typos, a better system of advertising, the establishment of better rules in regard to subscribers and better understanding about quoted articles, a fuller recognition of all engaged on the press, a larger representation of Southern newspaper interests in the national and other typographical unions and last but not least, the relationship between the colored and white members of the Press, and printing offices in both typographical unions and conventions. It gave its time to squabble, partisan advocacy and the general washing of dirty linen.

May we not hope that the disgraceful scenes of Wednesday and Thursday night will have taught the press of this State a lesson?

Ours is a profession that invokes all the virtues consecrated by the decalogue.

And these virtues will perch upon our banners if they are lifted with stainless impartiality to an independent breeze. Our work is a work of conciliation, and not a work of strife, and the State as well as the National administration should sanctify the motto "Let us have peace." We are fronting a vigilant unscrupulous, implacable, and well disciplined enemy and if we waste the ammunition upon one another we ought to expend upon the foe, we shall ship in politically dishonored graves and the enemy's laugh of scorn will be the our only requiem.

☞ The hope of *The New Orleans Times*, is "that the present war of factions will eventuate in a party split, too wide to be successfully bridged over." Don't you wish you may get it?

PROCEEDINGS OF THE REPUBLICAN PRESS CONVENTION.

Pursuant to adjournment the Convention met on Thursday, July 13, at noon, Mr. M. F. Smith, presiding.

Thirty-seven representatives answered to their names.

Mr. Burch rose to a question of privilege, and drew the attention of the Convention to an article which appeared in the morning *Republican*, and desired that the Secretary should read the article. The article was read.

Speches were made by several gentlemen on this irrelevant topic, resulting in eliciting from Speaker Carter this important fact, that he would not consent to giving a contract to print the laws to any newspaper that would oppose or condemn Lieutenant-Governor Dunn or himself, or that would commend or defend Governor Warmoth.

This over, the Convention proceeded to permanent organization. Messrs. Pinchback, Ingraham and Blackburn were put up, and the nominations closed.

The Convention resolved to elect by ballot, and by a majority vote.

On the first ballot, there was a tie vote, Mr. Pinchback 19, Mr. Ingraham 19.

Fresh ballot ordered. Mr. Blackburn, who was not present when his name was offered, rose and made some remarks, and begged to have his name withdrawn, throwing a mild rebuke to the gentleman who put him in nomination and then failed to sustain him by his vote.

On the second ballot, Mr. Ingraham received 20 and Mr. Pinckback 18 votes.

On motion of Mr. Pinchback, Mr. Ingraham's election was made unanimous.

The newly elected President was, on motion duly carried, escorted to his seat by a committee of three.

Mr. Emerson Bentley was unanimously elected Secretary of the Convention.

A vote of thanks was passed to the retiring officers for their efficient discharge of their duties, in the temporary organization.

After some desultory discussion, a motion was adopted that the chair appoint a committee of five on resolutions, to report at the next session of the Convention.

The chair appointed Messrs. Geo. W. Carter, Chairman; Leet, O'Hara, Merrill and Francis.

The Convention then adjourned to seven P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention met at 8 P. M. Thirty-four representatives present.

The chair announced a communication from the editors of the Jefferson *Republican*, seeking for representation in the Convention. The letter was laid on the table.

The Harrisonburg *Independent* also sought recognition in the person of its proxy, Mr. A. W. Faulkner. Representation granted.

The Committee on Resolutions made the following report:

To the Honorable President and members of the Press Convention:

The committee on resolutions respectfully submit the following resolutions for the consideration and action of the Convention, and recommend the adoption of the same.

Respectfully,
G. W. CARTER, Chairman.
PATRICK O'HARA,
JOHN LEET.
CHAS. E. MERRILL.

Resolved, We recognize the high mission of the Republican press of of the State of Louisiana to be the elevation of the citizens thereof, and the furtherance of good feeling among the people irrespective of party, by the fearless and faithful advocacy of Republican principles, as contained in the national and State Republican platforms, adopted respectively in the cities of Chicago and New Orleans.

Resolved, As the sense of this convention, that President Grant has proved himself to be an honest public servant; has been faithful to the pledges he made to the people before his election; has reduced the public debt; saved the nation from a foreign war, and introduced economy, retrenchment and reform into every department of the civil service, thus making his administration one of the people, by the people, and for the people, therefore, we, the assembled representatives of the Republican press of Louisiana, recognizing him as the truthful exponent of Republican principles and the representative of the common sense, pluck, and hopefulness of the great masses of the American people, do hereby pledge ourselves and the papers we represent to support him for renomination for President in 1872.

Resolved, That we recognize the Republican State Central Committee of Louisiana, as the immediate and legitimate political authority of the Republican party of said State, deliberately created by the State Convention thereof, and that we pledge ourselves heartily to assist said committee in its endeavors to allay all factious disputes in the party, and to rally all Republicans on our borders to a common and patriotic purpose.

Resolved, That we commend and will advocate retrenchment and economy in the administration of the State government; a reduction of Executive patronage and power; a remission to the people of the right directly to control the officers who collect the taxes of the State; and such a modification of the election, registration auxiliary laws thereto as will prevent frauds by the officers who administer these laws, and protect every citizen, whether Republican or Democrat, in the exercise of his rights as a voter.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

For the Louisianian.

EDITOR LOUISIANIAN:

I was greatly pleased with the first issue of your paper, and those immediately following it, and would at once have signified the same to you; but having had, as you are aware, considerable experience with colored men's newspapers and knowing so well their proclivity to "run well for a while," I deemed it a little advisable to await future developments. Since then I have carefully scanned the successive numbers of the LOUISIANIAN as they came to hand, and have been more and more pleased with the combination of journalistic ability, political sagacity and *good common sense*—a very rare quality—which evince themselves in its columns. In these respects, it seems to me that the LOUISIANIAN compares favorably with the best specimens of colored men's journalism that have made their experience in this country. It seems to me, too, that there is a special field for the LOUISIANIAN to occupy,—a special work for it to do, and, therefore a special and manifest reason for its existence. Upon the colored voters of the South rests to a great extent the burden and responsibility of perpetuating the work accomplished by the great Republican party during the last decade, and of seeing to it that "the Republic receives no detriment" by having its fundamental principles interpreted into "glittering generalities." Their political education is but begun, and there is a special necessity and propriety in its being, to a large extent, carried forward by instrumentalities originating among themselves, and managed and controlled by the intelligent men of their own race. As one of such instrumentalities, so controlled and directed, I predict and hope for your journal a long and useful existence.

THE OCTOBER CONVENTION.

I presume a few items of news from our state will not be unacceptable to yourself or your readers, and will use the remainder of my sheet in a little localizing. The call for a Southern States Covention to meet in Columbia, S. C. in October has attracted some little attention, and I think it safe to predict that our state will be represented by delegates. I notice that one of our local papers states the object of the convention to be to enable the colored voters "to form a political party of their own." I do not believe any sensible colored men have any such object, and if such a purpose calls the convention into being, I think it would be policy and good sense to knock the latter into pi, or send it to the "demnition bowwows.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The colored population monopolized "all and singular" the patriotism inspired by the advent of Independence. The democratic journal of our city "celebrated" the day by publishing a leader to prove that the reasons that once existed for observing the day were no longer applicable—the constitution was busted up like a worn-out cider-barrel, the bird of liberty plucked and picked like a thanksgiving turkey, and the star spangled banner ripped and split like a bad little boy's worst, every day trousers, etc., and I suppose that paper represented the views of a large number of citizens; for, on the festal day I saw just three samples of the aforesaid banner displayed—outside of those at the colored celebration—viz: one on the State House, one at the U. S. arsenal and one at the National Cemetery. Quite a number of prominent white citizens attended the colored men's celebration; and I think that it John Adams, Thos. Jefferson, Roger Sherman, Chas. Carroll, of Carrollton, Stephen Hopkins and Eldbridge Gerry had been in Little Reck on that day, they would have done the same thing. Heretofore so many religious and political differences have existed among our colored citizens, that it was regarded as almost a "labor of Hercules" to get them to unite on any measure, but on this occasion the feat was accomplished and a celebration inaugurated and carried out which was a general success, and worthy of the day, without one unpleasant occurrence to detract from the general enjoyment.

Early in the morning a procession was formed in three divisions, as follows, viz: 1st, Sabbath Schools, 2nd, Societies in Regalia; 3rd, Citizens on foot, on horse and in carriages. The procession especially the societies, presented a fine appearance, and attracted general attention as it paraded the principal streets of the City. From the city the procession wended its way to a suburb known as the 'Rapley House'—a military station during "the late unpleasantness" with the mound and trenches still in existence—where a stand was erected and the day spent in oratory, sports of various kinds, and feasting. The Declaration of Independence was read by Lloyd G. Wheeler Esq., our County Attorney; the Emancipation Proclamation by Miss Bettie Lee, and the 15th Amendment, Miss Annie E. Rector. Addresses were made by the Rev. H. H. White, T. P. Johnson, Jerome Lewis, Esq., your correspondent and others.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

The A. M. E. (Bethel) Church, under charge of Rev. John T. Janifer, has laid the foundation of a fine 45x80 brick church, the corner stone of which will be laid before long with masonic ceremonies. Mr. Janifer has been in our City less than a year, but has already done a good work among the people and endeared himself to all. He is a valuable accession to our community. At present he is absent in Cincinnati, to which point he repaired for the laudable purpose of procuring as a companion for life, Miss Alice V. Carter, a teacher in Gaines' High School of that City, and an amiable, accomplished and intelligent lady. See will be welcomed to our midst, and will find ample room for the employment of her superior talents. A Lodge of Freemasons has been in existence among the colored men since 1868; but most of the time it has been almost "in silence." Within the last year it has, however, waked up—doubled its memberships—procured furniture, implements, etc., and is now in a flourishing condition.

The congregation of the colored M. E. Church, Rev. A. G. Gratton, is also preparing to erect a fine commodious brick edifice. A meeting to inaugurate the enterprize was held in the Church on last Sabbath, at which $3020 was subscribed in about an hour. Is'nt that pretty good for Rackensack?

Respectfully,
BAYOU METO.

Little Rock, Ark., July 10, 1871.

ADDRESS OF MR. ISAIAH MITCHELL,

AT THE CLOSE OF THE SCHOOL AT EDWARD'S DEPOT, MISSISSIPPI.

For this exhibition I must, with you return thanks to Him, who is the Father, Preserver, and kind benefactor, of us all. The privileges of this hour, have been coming down to us, for the last two hundred and fifty years, and have cost untold billions of money and millions of precious lives. Since the commencement of the enslavement of our race by one Alonzo Gonzales, (in 1492,) the different civilized nations of the earth have in turn deprived us of our freedom and reduced us to an ignominous race of slaves. But what is true of us to-day in this respect has in turn been true of all other races of men since the world began, and as they have successively marched from chains and slavery and taken their places beside the more powerful and civilized races, so must we. To-day finds us in the long march that develops a race, cut loose and at the first round in the ladder of fame; to ascend its steep and rugged heights in order that we may play our part in the drama of a future civilization, and if possible exhibit to the world a higher christian development than it has yet seen.

This seems to be the course that God, in His providence, has marked out for us, and he will hold us accountable for the fulfillment of his decree. It took four hundred years of slavery to prepare the children of Israel for their high mission and the same length of time to develop the Anglo-Saxon race from a state of the most abject barbarism to the foremost rank among the civilized races of the earth. This race to-day can boast of a civilization second to none, a literature favorably to be compared with that of classic Greece and Rome, and of such men as Bacon, Shakespeare, Milton, Hamden, Washington, Franklin and Webster. Such are the results of a race that, when found in their German home by Alexander, he declared to be not fit even for slaves.

THE NEGRO RACE

to-day, instead of being that abject and most degraded of all types of the different races of men, is to be compared with no other blood than that of the Saxon. For pluck, for endurance, a will doubled by a purpose, and for a deep religious conviction, no people has surpassed us. Possessing such qualities, and having an equal chance in the race of life to develop them, it is our indispensable duty to employ all the means and to draw upon all the resources within our reach to develop us into national life. What are some of the means mostly relied upon by other nations in order to attain this higher life? Some say "wealth is power," and get wealth. So it is power; but wealth alone is injurious to a nation. Spain plundered the Montezumas for gold; she got it, and staggering under its weight, to-day she is the most insignificant of all the powers of Europe.

WEALTH WITHOUT A CULTIVATED BRAIN

to direct it, is a Nation's means for destruction. This has been most wofully exemplified in the South. Twelve hundred millions of dollars in slave property, controlled by three or four hundred thousand property holders that they might obtain power, plunged the nation into a five year's war at a cost of over a million of lives and almost, on the part of the Government, four billions of dollars. *"A dear deal for power."* Now, my friends, without going into the justness or unjustness of the late war, without fastening it upon this section of the country or upon that, this party or that party, it is enough for us to know that the results of the war have changed our condition, and placed upon us new and increasing responsibilities; responsibilities that must be met, and in order to meet them, the

DUTY OF THE HOUR IS TO EDUCATE.

Freedom is something more than to be able to go here and there; to work when we please and let it alone when we please; to lie down when we want to, and get up just when we feel like it. It is to fight the battle of life, which is real and earnest. It is to use all the God-given means we possess, to develop muscle and brain, and to diffuse a new life into four millions of our race whose degradation is the result of two hundred and fifty years of the most abject servitude that could crop out of the nineteenth century. It is to raise this degraded mass of humanity into a higher moral life; to foster this new born American-African babe in the sunlight of our civilization, and to make of it a mighty giant in this our Western world.

These are some of the many responsibilities which freedom brings with it and whic we must meet. Not to meet them is to lapse back into degradation more unrelenting far than the one from which we have just emerged. This must not and cannot be said of us if each will but do his duty. In the light of the past, amid all the many disadvantages with which we have had to contend, we have advanced more rapidly and have accomplished more than any other race similarly situated known to history. My friends, let me just say here while in this strain, for our encouragement, that our race accomplished what no other race attempted while in a state of slavery, viz: When the thunder storm of the French Revolution bursted over the

ISLAND OF ST. DOMINGO,

in 1789, they drove Napoleon's best troops from the Island, beat back the English, put the Spanish under their feet, tore the fetters that bound them from their limbs and established a "Republic" which stands to-day as a monument of one of the most remarkable men of the last century, *Toussaint L'ouverture.*

To educate then, as I said, is the duty of the hour. Now by education, I not only mean that which is obtained by the study of books, but that which comes also from practical life; a knowledge of the mechanic arts, of agriculture and of the domestic duties of the household.

OUR YOUNG MEN MUST LEARN TRADES,

and not always be content in idleness; in filling those avocations in life that develop no strength of mind or stability of character, on the one hand, and that lead to dissolute and pernicious habits on the other. We must learn to work on scientific principles; learn to know how to plant, how to cultivate and how to reap. It is a fact, reported, that for the want of skilled labor in the State of Louisiana, two fifths of all the sugar raised in that State is thrown away in consequence of the imperfect method of extracting saccharine matter from the cane. And also, as much rice wasted as is raised in that State; only two machines are found cleaning it. Now what is true of the culture of sugar and rice, is also true of the culture of cotton and other products. The same report recommended not immigration to the South for remedying these evils, but to

EDUCATE THE LABORING CLASSES

that are already here, and by so doing adding more real wealth to the South than would thousands of immigrants thrown upon our shores.

It is said that the invention of Arkwright, more than the genius of Wellington, conquered Napoleon at Waterloo. "England conquered me," said Napoleon, at St, Helena, "not by her armies but by her spindles." It is the superior education of the masses of the Prussians that drove Napoleon the Third from the throne of France and placed the Franch people at the mercy of King William. The South to-day, more than any other portion of our country, needs a thorough training in the arts and sciences, and, in all the elementary branches of a common *curriculum*. She needs to be marched through the school house. All of which will add infinitely more to the preservation of peace, and to the stability of our Republican institutions, than all the Ku-Klux laws that could be passed by Congress

for the next twelve months to come.

"The common schools," said the wise and prudent Wm. Penn, "are in place to us of arms, and troops, and fleets. They are indeed the cheap defense of nations."

Said Robert Lowe, when the last English reform bill was passed over his strenuous resistance: "Now we must go to work and teach our masters their letters."

PLANT THE SOUTH OVER WITH SCHOOL HOUSES.

make education compulsory, and it will add to it more real wealth than all other means combined. Let the South become a unit in the interest of education as she was in times past in fostering an institution that only tended to degrade and weaken her. Let her instead of discouraging the efforts on the part of good men and women who come among them to assist in building up their own people, show a similar disposition for the same work. There will be no trouble in regard to aid, let it come from what quarter it may. At present the work is too great for the South. She must have help. The work to be performed should engage the whole country, no less the North than the South.

In regard to the number of persons in the Union at present who cannot read or write only an approximate estimate can be reached, based on the census of 1860. According to that census the number of illiterate free persons over twenty years of age was 1,277,779. Assuming that during the last decade the free States have held their own, there probably have been added to the white illiterates of the South, by the disturbing causes of the war about 500,000. The number of adult illiterate freedmen, allowing that the colored population has not increased, may be estimated at 1,784,551. The same census of 1860, shows that the entire adult male population of the age of twenty years and upward, was 15,347,956, out of a total population of 31,443,321. The number of male illiterates over twenty (we may say voters), not including Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada and Oregon, was, whites, 612,721; colored, 920,604; total, 1,534,325. Thus it appears that about

EVERY FOURTH MAN WHO CASTS A VOTE

in this country can neither read nor write. It was for fear of such a state of things as this that President Washington, in 1796, returned the first draft of his farewell address to Mr. Hamilton that he might insert a short paragraph recommending some plan for general education. It is upon this and this only, my friends, that we are mainly to depend for the elevation of our race. Though the most of you are too old and can't well spare the time to learn the more difficult branches, yet you can learn the more easy lessons, such as spelling and reading, and by all means keep your children at school, and also instruct them at home in such a way as will enable them to retain and improved what they learn at school. For Samuel Slubber in his essay on the study of English grammar, could thank Heaven that what the child learned at the fire-side could not be unlearned at the school. While this, to a lamentable extent is fearfully true, I nevertheless believe that the day and Sabbath school act an important part in forming and giving shape to the moral and religious character of the child. The duty devolving upon

PARENT AND TEACHER,

in this respect, cannot be over estimated. It is a fearful and responsible duty. Solomon, the wise man, in impressing this duty upon parents, says: "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when old he will not depart from it."

The teacher in the South has almost a double duty to perform. He has not only to impress upon the child's mind the germ of a moral and religious life, but he has also to correct its growing and partially formed habits; and as far as he can, correct the abuses of home influence, for, until this is done, the progress of the school is of slow growth. You must make home influence auxiliary to that of the church and school in rescuing the young who are just cropping out into boyhood and girlhood; who are soon to take the places of those whose chances for moral and intellectual improvement have been so utterly blotted out by the circumstances of the past, and assist in moulding such a public sentiment as will contribute most effectually to our moral and religious improvment. As it is now, public sentiment contributes but little toward our elevation; it rather retards it than otherwise. Almost all are ready to

MAGNIFY OUR VICES,

which we could not help but learn, all to well at their hands—and suppress our virtues. There must be manufactured somewhere an influence that will correct this public sentiment on the one hand, and elevate us on the other hand, and you my young friends, must contribute your share to this noble and glorious work; first, by elevating your own individual, moral and religious character.

OUR YOUNG WOMEN,

everywhere must look to their chastity, cease to be the kept mistresses of fast and dissolute young men both white and black, for what do either class care for you after you have lost all that ennobles and beautifies woman, that fits her to become the bosom companion of man, and to fill the highest relation that is known to society, that of a wife, and mother? These same young men look upon you with contempt, and would not think of marrying one of you. So you are to become the outcasts of good society. Solomon, in describing this class of women says; "her feet go down to death, her steps take hold on hell."

Second. Let our young men learn trades, become proficients in the mechanic arts, learn how to become producers as well as consumers and not always content to stand by and look on at the progress made by men of other races in literature, the mechanic arts, and skilled labor. Learn to do something, even if it is nothing more than to know how to "split rails well." By learning industrious habits, seek to improve all of your idle moments; stimulate yourselves into active life by comparing yourselves to others who work more than yourself; who are worth more than you are, and who know more than you know.

Why, some of the greatest men who ever lived, have been men whose chances for acquiring an education have been the most limited. Elihu Burrit, the great National Linguist, mastered some fifty different languages while working at his forge.

Fred. Douglas, the greatest living national orator, white or black—so pronounced by Henry Clay—learned his letters after he was twenty years of age, and while he was a slave.

ANDREW JOHNSON,

You know, who said once thas he would be our "Moses," and who is sometimes known as the "Veto President," learned his letters after he had married. The time was when the means for our education and consequent elevation was veay limited; when but few schools open to us. But few of the best colleges of the country are closed against us. Primary and training schools are springing up all over the land, ready and willing to receive us.

And if we fail to improve those golden opportunities the fault is with us. The time has come when we can no longer wholly lay the charge of our ignorance, poverty and immorality to the white race. Our friends in this and other countries are looking on in breathless anxiety to see whether we will redeem ourselves from the many charges of our enemies—that the negro can't learn, that he is incapable of improvement, that his normal condition is that of a slave, and to undertake his improvement would be money and time spent in vain. My friends are you willing to make this vaunting true? If so, close your eyes against all these advantages opening up before you. Let your children run wild in the streets and in the woods; let them drink deep from the flowing streams of vice, immorality and crime; let them crowd our prisons to their utmost capacity and furnish victims for the gallows. The war for the Union which resulted in our freedom and enfranchisement will have been lost upon us. But instead of all of this

LET ONE GRAND EFFORT BE MADE

on the part of all to build up our society and throw around it a wall as impregnable as granite and as durable as the pyramids, to protect the virtue of the rising generation and save it from utter ruin.

Why, one respectable colored mechanic among us in a community like this reflects more credit upon our people than a regiment of idle, dissolute men without any trades. Make a speciality of something. The German, who seems to know better than the American the value of the mechanical arts and of agriculture, no sooner reaches our shores than he places his little son in the factory to learn a trade, or upon the farm, and the consequence is that they as a class are fast becoming the artizans of the country and also the capatalists. The South needs your labor, and she needs skilled labor, and in order to get this she must establish and maintain a system of good schools. There need be no fear as to this

BUGBEAR OF SOCIAL EQUALITY.

For myself, I am no very great stickler for social equality, as discussed by those who seem to know so little about just what it means. But I am ever opposed to it as practiced by those who seek to *degrade my people*. Those shriekers who are loudest in their cries against social equality, are doing all they can outside of the constitution to establish it. If it is a matter of legislation let us bring it within the pale of the constitution and make a test question of it, and see who possess the necessary qualifications to be made this man or that man's, this woman or that woman's social equal. I, for one, would say let it alone. It will take care of itself. There is no harm to come of it. The only road to the solution of this social problem is for us to make ourselves the equal of every other man or woman in all that develops intellect, character, frugality and industry. To tell me that I can become the equal of Charles Sumner in learning without the same mental effort (other things being equal,) is a base slander on the laws of mind; or that I can become the equal of any man, in anything, without a corresponding effort on my part, is equally false. The man who digs his way up in life rises by dint of hard labor. There is

NO EXCELLENCE WITHOUT LABOR.

This grand law of life is stamped upon the universe, and every living thing that creeps upon the land, or flies in the air, or swims the trackless deep, submits in some way to the demands of this imperious law. God is a living energy as Pope has sung,

—"Nor God in the still calm wefind,
He mounts the storm and walks upon the wind."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., July 15, 1871.

There will be a meeting of the Fourth Ward R. R. Mother Club at their hall on Treme Street, between Conti and St. Louis Streets, on Monday evening, July 17th, 1871, at 7½ o'clock; the following named gentlemen having solicited the same in accordance with a resolution adopted at their last regular meeting, viz:

Geo. E. Paris, P. Y. Cannonge,
R. Malcom. R. St. Armand,
R. C. Howard, Joseph Decade,
A. Durelle,
F. McIe, DUNN,
President.

J. W. ROXBOROUGH,
Secretary.

Camp Meeting.—A grand and glorious union Christian Camp Meeting will be inaugurated on the first day of August, at the City Park, under the pastorate and control of the Rev. Anthony Ross, of St. Paul's Church, the Camp Meeting to last seven days. All Christian denominations, with their pastors, are respectfully invited to co-operate in the religious ceremonies. The public at large are respectfully invited. Ample accomodations will be made for strangers from abroad. Pastors in the city and country are requested to read this notice in their respective congregations.

Ample preparations have been made for the preservation of order.

REV. ANTHONY ROSS,
Pastor.
REV. JOSEPH POLLARD,
Purveyor.
JOSEPH A. CRAIG, Secretary.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

CARROLLTON, LA., July 18, 1871.

HALL CLUB No. 3, of Carrollton, Jefferson Parish, La.—The Club met pursuant to adjournment, President T. B. Stamps in the chair.

On calling the roll, there being a quorum present, the House proceeded to business. The President stated the object of the meeting was to take into consideration the subject of preparing the Parish Executive Committee delegates. After due consideration the Club determined to fill such vacancies as existed in the delegation from this Club.

On motion of John T. Claiborne, that the Chair appoint delegates to fill said vacancies, was adopted.

The President appointed and submitted the appointees to the Club for ratification, which was ratified.

On motion of Harry Gibbs, duly seconded, that the proceedings of this meeting be published.

On motion that they be published in the Louisianian, was unanimously adopted.

There being no further business before the House, the Club adjourned to meet on this day week, at 8 o'clock P. M.

T. B. STAMPS, President.

Attest:

S. S. HENRY, Secretary.

HALL OF THE SEVENTH WARD RADICAL Republican Mother Club, New Orleans, July 12th 1871.—In pursuance to the call issued in the New Orleans Republican, a large number of Republicans met at the schoolhouse on Greatmen and Union streets. The meeting was called to order at half-past seven o'clock by P. Griffin, who stated the object of the meeting.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed by the Chair to escort the President elect, Captain H. L. Rey, to his seat.

Captain H. L. Rey, on taking the chair, addressed the meeting with a few remarks, in which he thanked the Club for the honor conferred on him, and inviting all Republicans to unite with the determination that victory may perch upon the banner of the Republican party, and invoked them to stand by the State and national administrations; that only a united concert of action could defeat our political enemies in the campaign of 1872.

The President having stated that the next business in order was the election of Vice Presidents and other officers, on motion, the Club proceeded to the election of said officers.

The following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing six months, viz:

P. Griffin,	1st	Vice President.
W. G. Moore,	2nd	" "
J. B. Jourdain,	3rd	" "
L. Balser,	4th	" "
Clifford Banks,	5th	" "
J. B. Ludwick,	6th	" "
A. L. Borce,	7th	" "
P. Collins	8th	" "
Narcisse Julien,	9th	" "
Simon Smith,	10th	" "

William H. Green, Secretary,
L. P. Pijeaux, Assist. "
E. D. Farr, Corresp'g "
Eugene Duplessis, Financial Secretary.
Lamecien Pesson, Treasurer.
N. Jones, J. Andrews and E. Hedderson, Sergeants-at-arms.
J. B. Harris, Grand Marshal.
J. Torregano and J. Guillaume, Aids.

The following resolutions, offered by W. H. Green, were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, The term of the Parish Executive Committee of the Republican party for the parish of Orleans having expired by limitation on the fifteenth of November, 1870; and,

Whereas, It is of urgent necessity that the Republican ward clubs should be represented in a parish committee for the better organization of the party; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Seventh Ward Radical Republican Mother Club do proceed to elect its quota of delegates to the parish committee.

Resolved, That we call upon all Republican ward clubs who have not as yet elected delegates, to do so at as early a day as possible, for the purpose of organizing a parish committee.

Resolved, That we call upon the delegates so elected to assemble on Saturday evening July 29, at half-past seven o'clock, at Mechanics' Institute, for the purpose above mentioned, and transaction of such business as may property come before them.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the New Orleans Republican and the Louisianian.

On motion, the constitutional rules in reference to election of delegates were suspended by a unanimous vote, and the Club proceeded to the election of four delegates (its quota) in the Parish Committee, which resulted in the following selection:

J. B. Jourdain, William H. Green,
Clifford Banks, Eugene Duplessis,

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That when we, the Seventh Ward Radical Republican Mother Club, adjourn, we adjourn to meet at such time and place as the President may determine.

On motion, the President was pequested to issue his call at such time as he should deem proper for the election of delegates to the State Convention to be held on the ninth of August, 1871.

On motion, the minutes were ordered to be published in the New Orleans Republican and in the Louisianian.

No further business of importance to transact, on motion the Club adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

H. L. REY, President.

Attest:

WILLIAM H. GREEN, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Call for a Southern States Convention.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the State Convention of Georgia, held in Atlanta, Frebruary 3, 1871:

WHEREAS, The peculiar condition of the colored people in the Southern States, growing out of a combination of local cause, does, in the judgment of this Convention, demand a more practical understanding and mutual co-operation, to the end that a more thorough union of effort, action, and orgaiznation may exist; and

Whereas, We believe a convention of the Southern States would most happily supply this exigency and receive the cordial endorsement of the colored citizens of said States; Therefore,

Resolved, That we, the members of the Georgia State Convention now assembled, do authorize the President of this Convention to issue a call, in the name of the said Convention for a Southern States Convention, to be held at such time and place as he, and those with whom he may advise, shall determine best adapted to the public convenience.

The above is a true extract from the minutes of the Georgia State Convention.

J. S. STOKELY,
Secretary of the Convention.

To the Colored Citizens of the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Tennessee, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia:

Having been deputed, in pursuance of the above resolution, as President of the Georgia State Convention, and by the endorsement of the distinguished gentlemen whose names are subjoined, we do hereby call the above named Convention to meet in the city of Columbia, South Carolina, on the 18th day of October, 1871, at twelve o'clock M.

As the Convention did not advise as to what should constitute the ratio of representation, we suggest that the respective States be representatively apportioned the same as they are in the Congress of the United States, to wit, One delegate from each Congressional District, and two from the District of Columbia. The several Congressional Districts will elect their own delegates, which elected delegates may meet and elect two for the State at large, unless the respective States shall otherwise provide by State Conventions.

Those who may be accredited as delegates, should meet the Convention prepared to remain in session one week, if necessary, as questions requiring mature deliberation will doubtless come before it, and should not be disposed of precipitently.

Most Respectfully,
H. M. TURNER,
President Ga. State Convention.
MACON, GA., May 29, 1871.

A few of many gentlemen endorsing the call:

Alabama—Hon. James T. Rapier.
Arkansas—Hon. J. T. White.
Delaware—Howard Day, Esq.
Florida—Hon. Johnathan C. Gibbs, Secretary of State; Hon. Josiah T. Wall, Hon. H. S. Harmon.
Georgia—Hon. J. F Lon , Hon. Edwin Belcher, Hon. T. G. Campbell, Hon. J. M. Simms, J. F. Quarles, Esq.
Kentucky—W. H. Gibson, Esq., G. W. Dupee, Esq.
Louisiana—Hon. P. B. S. Pinckback, Lieutenant Governor O. J. Dunn.
Maryland—Isaac Meyers, Esq, W. M. Perkins, Esq., John H. Butler, Esq.
Mississippi—Hon. James Lynch, Secretary of State; Hon. E. Scarbrough.
North Carolina—Hon. James H. Harris, Hon. George L. Mabson, J. T. Schenck, Esq.
South Carolina—Lieutenant Governor A. J. Ransier, Hon. R. C. DeLarge, Hon. R. H. Cain, Hon. Jos. Rainey, Hon. R. B. Elliott, Hon. F. L. Cardoza, Secretary of State.
Tennessee—Abram Smith, Esq. Alfred E. McKinney, Esq., Henry Harding, Esq., M. R. Johnson, Esq.
Texas—Hon. Richard Nelson, Esq., Hon. J. T. Ruby.
District of Columbia—Hon. Frederick Douglass, Hon. James A. Handy.

TO THE COLORED CITIZENS OF LOUISIANA.

Whereas we favor the Convention contemplated in the above call, and are desirous of having the colored people of our State represented in the same, therefore we issue this call for a State Convention of the colored citizens of Lonisiana to meet on the

11TH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT,

in the city of New Orleans, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Southern States Convention. The basis of representation in said convention to be the same as that to the lower House of the General Assembly.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
C. C. ANTOINE,
A. E. BARBER,
OSCAR J. DUNN,
J. W. QUINN,
GEORGE Y. KELSO,
EDWARD BUTLER,
F. C. ANTOINE.

*** Republican papers of this State please copy.

POLITICAL NOTICE.

At a meeting of the State Central Committee of the Republican party of the State of Louisiana, held June 27, 1871, the following resolutions were adopted:

First resolution, offered by Mr. Ray:

WHEREAS, According to the requirements of a resolution passed and adopted by the State Convention of the Republican party, on the tenth day of August, 1870, the State Central Executive Committee, appointed by and under the authority of said Convention, is directed to call a State Convention of the Republican party on or before the expiration of their term of service; therefore be it

Resolved, That a convention of the Republican party be and is hereby called to meet in New Orleans on the ninth day of August, 1871.

Resolved, That the basis of representation in said Convention shall be as follows, viz: Every seven hundred Republican voters in each parish, and in each ward of the city of New Orleans, shall be entitled to one delegate, and an additional delegate for every fraction over one-half of seven hundred; and provided, that each parish and ward shall be entitled to at least one delegate.

Resolved, That the presidents of the several parish committees of the Republican party in the State—except in the parish of Orleans, the presidents of the mother ward clubs are, hereby authorized and required to call elections for said delegates to said convention, and to forward to the President of the State Central Executive Committee the proper credentials of the delegates elected, countersigned by the secretaries of their committees and clubs, on or before the time fixed for the sitting of the Convention.

Resolved, That the president of the State Central Executive Committee be and is hereby authorized and directed to ascertain the number of delegates to be elected from each parish and ward from the authentic vote in the office of the Secretary of State, and issue his proclammation for said election, and have the same published in the Republican papers throughout the State.

2. Resolution introduced by Mr. Lowell—

Whereas, The time of service of the Parish Executive Committee of the parish of Orleans expired by limitation on the fifteenth day of November, 1870; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the seventh day of August, 1871, be designated as the day when elections shall be held in each ward of the city of New Orleans for delegates to the State Convention, called to meet August 9, 1871, polls to be opened and closed at such hours as the Presidents of the mother ward clubs may indicate, at least one week's notice of the same being given.

By order of the committee.

S. B. PACKARD, President,
P. F. HERWIG, Corresponding Sec.

☞Republican papers of the State will please copy.

APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES.

Ascension	2	Assumption	3
Avoyelles	2	E Baton Rouge	3
W Baton Rouge	1	Bienville	1
Bossier	1	Caddo	2
Calcasieu	1	Caldwell	1
Cameron	1	Carroll	2
Catahoula	1	Claiborne	1
Concordia	2	De Soto	1
Feliciana, East	2	Feliciana, West	2
Franklin	1	Grant	1
Iberia	1	Iberville	2
Jackson	1	Jefferson	3
Lafayette	1	Lafourche	2
Livingston	1	Madison	2
Morehouse	1	Natchitoches	3
Onchita	2	Plaquemine	4
Point Coupee	2	Rapides	3
Richland	1	Sabine	1
St. Bernard	1	St. Charles	2
St. Helena	1	St James	3
St John Baptist	1	St. Landry	2
Tangipahoa	1	Tensas	2
Terrebonne	2	Union	1
Vermillion	1	Washington	1
Winn	1	Webster	1
Vernon	1	Red River	1
Orleans:			
First Ward	2	Second Ward	2
Third Ward	4	Fourth Ward	1
Fifth Ward	3	Sixth Ward	1
Seventh Ward	2	Eight Ward	1
Ninth Ward	2	Tenth Ward	2
Ele'nth Ward	2	Twel'h Ward	1
Thir'nth Ward	1	Four'nth Ward	1
Fif'nth Ward	3		

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such bonds, notes or stock are thus sold at a discount, such sales shall be in all respects valid and binding upon the company, and such stock, bonds or notes shall be as valid for the par value thereof as if the same had been sold at par value.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, etc., That if any person or persons shall wilfully or maliciously do or cause to be done any act or acts whatever whereby any building construction or work of said company, or any machinery, engine, canal, or dam [or] piper, or any structure whatever, or any matter or thing appertaining to said company shall be stopped, obstructed, impaired, weakened, injured or destroyed, the person so acting shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall forfeit and pay to the company double the amount of damages sustained in consequence of such offenses or injuries, to be recovered in the name of the company with costs of suit, by action of debt, and such offender shall also be subject to indictment and shall be sentenced on conviction, at the discretion of the court, to imprisonment in the parish jail or the State penetentiary for a period not exceeding two years, and to fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, for the benefit of the State, in all cases where such offense shall not have been provided for by existing laws.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall be favorably and liberally construed, so as to serve all the purposes and objects of the same, and the fulfilment of the the provisions thereof.

Sec. 11. Be it further enacted, etc., That the directors of this company, when purchasing property, rights, privileges, franchises and servitudes necessary for the business of said company, are hereby authorized and empowered, should they deem it advisable, to issue stock to the amount of the value therefor; and the stock so issued shall be declared and taken to be full stock, and not liable to any further calls; but in all reports and statements and reports of the company, to be published or submitted to the stockholders, this stock shall not be stated or reported as being issued for cash paid in to the company, but shall be reported in this respect according to the fact. The stock of this company shall be deemed personal estate, and shall be transferrable in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of said company; but no share shall be transferable until all previous calls thereon shall have been fully paid in, or shall have been declared forfeited for the non-payment of calls thereon.

Sec. 12. Be it further enacted, etc., That this company shall annually within twenty days from the first day of January, make a report, which shall state the amount of capital, and the proportion actually paid in, and the amount of its existing debts, which report, embracing a particular amount of all its assets, and liabilities, in minute details, and full statement of its affairs, shall be signed by the president and a majority of the directors, and shall, be certified by the oath of the president or secretary of said company, and filed in its office, subject to the inspection of any one of its stockholders; and if said company shall fail to do so, all the directors of the company, except those who have protested in writing against such omission, shall be contracted before said report shall be made.

Sec. 13. Be it further enacted etc., That if the directors of this company shall declare and pay any dividend when the company is insolvent, or which would diminish the amount of its capital stock, they shall be jointly and severally liable for all the debts of the company, then existing, and for all that shall be thereafter contracted, while they shall respectively continue in office; provided that if any of the directors shall object to the declaring of such divinend, or to the payment of the same, and shall, at any time before the time fixed for the payment thereof, file a certificate of their objection in writing with the secretary of the company, they shall be exempt from the said liability.

Sec. 14. Be it further enacted, etc., That if any certificate or report made, or public notice given by the officers of this company, in pursuance of the provisions of this act, shall be false in any material representation, all the officers who shall have signed the same, knowing it to be false, shall be jointly and severally liable for all debts of the company contracted while they are stockholders or officers thereof. If the indebtedness of this company shall at any time exceed the amount of its capital stock, the directors of said company assenting thereto shall be personally and individually liable for such excess to the creditors of the company.

Sec. 15. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be the duty of the directors of this company to cause a book to be kept by the secretary thereof, containing the names of all persons, alphabetically arranged, who are stockholders at the beginning of each year, and showing their places of residence, the number of shares held by them respectively, and the time when they respectively become the owners of such shares, and the amount of stock actually paid in; in which book shall, during the usual business hours of the day, on every day except Sunday and the holidays recognized by statutory provision, be open for the inspection of stockholders and their personal representatives at the office or principal place of business of the company; and any and every stockholder, or his representative, shall have a right to make extracts from such book. Therefore every secretary of this company who shall neglect to make any proper entry in such book shall be dismissed from office, and should any secretary of said company refuse to exhibit any archive book or record to which access is allowed, and hereinabove set forth he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall for such misdemeanor be liable to a fine of fifty dollars, which may be inflicted by any justice of the peace having jurisdiction in the place of domicile of such secretary, and besides the company aforesaid shall be liable in damages to the person or persons injured by the last described act of such secretary.

(Signed) GEO. CARTER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved March 21, 1871.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana. of the Senate.

A true copy:
Geo. E. Bovee,
Secretary of State.

FUN AND FANCY.

THE DARWINIAN THEORY.

Darwin's theory concerning the descent of man is creating a tremendous sensation among the monkeys. They have just heard of it, and are terribly exercised. They repudiate the whole theory. That man descended from them they consider a slur among the entire monkey race.

A cage of John Robinson's monkeys held an indignation meeting over the matter over the matter the other day, after the performance. A venerable chimpanzee, whose gray hairs entitled him to distinction was made chairman, and sitting in a swing, presided with utmost dignity. He got a little excited in his speech as he took the chair, but this was pardonable under the circumstances. "What!" exclaimed the venerable baboon, "man descended from us! I repudiate the idea with scorn. True, we all have our faults.

"We are accused of cutting monkey shines sometimes, and not without cause; but this attempt to make us father the human race is altogether too much. Is it not enough that poverty requires us to travel around the country in this manner to make a livelihood, to exhibit ourselves to gaping men, women and children, at so much a head (when two-thirds of them haven't any head at all to speak of) without having it flung into our faces that we originated the entire pack of fools called men?"

His remarks were received with every expression of delight possible to the monkeys. Some stood on their pyramidal heads, others hung by their tails, while others threw flip-flaps from one end of the cage to the other.

A monkey who had traveled much and seen a great deal, and who had probably used the cat's paw to pull more chesnuts out of the fire than any other monkey of his age, next addressed his fellow-monkeys.

Said he: "This man Darwin has inflicted a disgrace upon us that no monkey of any self-respect will hesitate to resent. I fling his base insinuations back into his teeth? [A wild chatter of applause.] If man was indeed descended from us, what a fall was there, my countrymen! [Prolonged howls of derision.] If I had this base slanderer of our race—this Darwin, who dar'win fame by traducing us—I would r-r-r-r-r-rend him in pieces with these pentadactylous hands, and whip him to death with this prehensile tail?" [Immense cheering.]

The chairman interrupted the speaker to remind him that no puns would be allowed. Nobody but men perpetrated puns, and a pun was altogether beneath the dignity of any monkey who had the least respect for himself. The speaker promised to be more guarded in the future, and proceeded with his remarks.

"Look at the follies men perpetrate every day. Did you ever know a monkey to buy a ticket to a menagerie and go staring around and making remarks about better people than himself? Did a monkey ever get drunk, or talk about his neighbors, or wear a plug hat (unless it was fastened on his head by a detestable ring-master), or sue for a divorce, or lace or color his whiskers, or go into bankruptcy, or cheat the printer, or get elected councilman, or run up a bar account, or eat hash, or—or run for Congress? Never!" [Screams and and screetches of assent.]

"Men descended from the monkey, indeed? If we were descended from man it would be sufficiently disgraceful. I get ashamed when I think there is a possibility of a connecting link. Look at them in their political conventions. In our most idiotic moments, did we ever yell and howl as they do?

"Look at them in Congress. A whole menagerie on a drunk could not behave worse. And where did they get it? They didn't get it from us, that is a sure thing. The key to their cussed nonsense is not the mon-key. [An admiishing shake of the head from the president.] Mr. Darwin must seek for his ancestry elsewhere, and let the monkey alone. He might, perhaps, trace it to the beasts of the field or the birds of the air, (what is more likely) the jackass."

Tremendous applause followed this speech.

After further remarks on the part of distinguished monkeys of like tenor, the meeting passed a series of resolutions utterly repudiating the Darwinian theory, and adjourned.

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WILL RUN FAITHFULLY

FOR MANY YEARS.

We sell these Watches,
IN SOLID SILVER HUNTING CASES.......................... $18
IN SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASES, $70

We have prepared an

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST,

which describes the various grades of Watches in detail, gives the weight and quality of the Cases, and all other information necessary for an intelligent selection. We wish every one would send for it before ordering a Watch.

Write for it as follows:

Messrs. Howard & Co.,
No. 785 Broadway, New York:
Please send me your Illustrated Price List of Waltham Watches, as per advertisement in THE LOUISIANIAN.

(Sign name and address in full)

WITHOUT EXPENSE,
ON
Refund the Money.

We have sent out over *Five Thousand* of these Watches upon these conditions, and have only been asked to refund the money in three cases, and not one of these was on account of dissatisfacton with the Watch, but because the parties needed the money more.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS, AND OUR PRICES ARE THE SAME TO ALL. A RESIDENT OF OREGON OR TEXAS CAN BUY A WATCH FROM US AND IT WILL COST HIM NO MORE THAN IF HE LIVED IN NEW YORK. ALL THIS IS EXPLAINED IN THE PRICE LIST.

Special Notice.—We do not sell Waltham Watches in any Imitation, Gilt, Plated, Oride, Filled Cases whatever (these are all other names for Brass or German Silver). The Waltham Watch is worthy of a solid Gold or Silver Case, and we do not propose to sell it in any other.

LET EVERY ONE SEND FOR A PRICE LIST. ADDRESS IN FULL.

HOWARD & Co.
Jewellers and Silversmiths,
No. 785 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

STEAMBOATS.

ST. LOUIS.

For St. Louis, Cairo and Memphis.
The Steamer KATIE,
J. M WHITE, Master; will leave New Orleans for above ports on
SATURDAY, June 10; SATURDAY, June 24;
SATURDAY, July 8; SATURDAY, July 22.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
J. JANNEY, No. 150 Common Street.
A. A. GREEN, No. 196 Common Street
Where a plan of the cabin can be seen

CAIRO.

ST. LOUIS AND NEW ORLEANS PACKET COMPANY.
FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.
Illinois Central Railroad Packets.

FOR MEMHPIS, CAIRO and the Bends—The fine passenger steamers of this line will leave as follows:

Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, and Memphis and Ohio Railroad—also to St. Louis.

Through Tickets furnished at lowest rates to all points East, West and North, by all the various routes via Memphis, Cairo and St. Louis. Staterooms secured at General Office, 104 Common Street.

A. A. WOODS, General Agent, 104 Common Street.
C. G. WAYNE, Freight Agent, 37 Natchez Street,
JOHN N. BOFINGER, President.
Bills of lading for all freights over the Illinois Central Railroad; signed at the office of
JAMES T. TUCKER, 26 Carondelet Street.
apl. 6-tf

MERCHANTS' SOUTHERN PACKET COMPANY.

FOR ST. LOUIS, CAIRO, MEMPHIS and the Bends—

The steamers of this line will leave as follows, at 5 P, M.

Giving through bills of lading over the Illinois Central Railroad to al points on Arkansas, White and Cumb erland rivers. Through bills of lading and passenger tickets issued to all points on the Upper Mississippi as high as St. Paul.

Plans of cabin may be see and state-rooms secured on application to
STEVENSON & VERLANDER. Agents, 135 Gravier street.
JOHN F. BAKER, President.
Bills of lading over the Illinois Central Railroad signed only at the office of
JAS. T. TUCKER. 26 Carondelet street.

NEW ORLEANS, CHICAGO AND THE WEST.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD
AND
Blue Line, Via Cairo,
WILL TAKE FREIGHT
From New Orleans on first-class steamers,
LEAVING DAILY, AT 5 P. M., FOR
CAIRO, CHICAGO, AND ALL POINTS NORTH, WEST AND EAST, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

All rates and all through bills of lading from New Orleans by above route given, signed and recognized only at the General Office of the Company, No. 26 Carondelet Street.

Shippers by this route save all drayage and transfer charges at Cairo, and their goods are always under cover, and no charges are made for forwarding.

JAMES T. TUCKER, General Agent.

VICKSBURG AND BENDS.

FOR VICKSBURG, DAVIS' Bend
Leaves on SATURDAY, at 5 P. M.
GREENVILLE ARGYLE Sunny Side, Egg's Point. Barnard, Grand Lake, Leota, Maryland, Carolina, Pilcher's Point, Skipwith, Lake Providence, Transylvania, Goodrich's, Millikens Bend, Duckport, Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, St. Joseph, Rodney, Waterproof, Natchez, Bayou Sara, Baton Rouge, Plaquemine, Donaldsonville, and all intermediate and Coast landings.
The new and magnificent steamer
W. S. PIKE,
J. J. Brown, Master.
(In place of steamer Natchez,)
Will leave as above, and, will land all Coast passengers with their freight.
Connects at Vicksburg with packets for all points on the Yazoo and Tallahatchie rivers.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
JNO. JANNEY, Agent, 150 Common Street.

BATON ROUGE.

New Orleans, Coast, Baton Rouge and Grosse Tete Railroad semi-weekly passenger packet
ST. JOHN.
W. R. GREATHOUSE, Master;
JAMES MCELROY, Clerk.
Will leave New Orleans every SATURDAY, at 5 P. M., and WEDNESDAY, at 5 P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
E. O. MELANCON, 11 Conti street.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB HOUSE
32..........Royal street..........32
The rooms of this Club are open each day to members and their guests from 7 A. M. to 12 P. M. Lunch will be served daily from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

RAILROADS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

St. Louis, Iron Montain and Southern Railroad.

THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE

To St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, St Paul, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St Joseph,

And all Points North, East and West.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Depot daily, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of Canal street daily at 8 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East and West.

For tickets apply to
A. D. SHELDON.
Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northen Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel; or to
W. BEDELL.
Ticket Agent New Orleans, Mobile and Chatanooga Railroad No. 150 Common street, under St. Charles Hotel.
J. H. WINGFIELD.
General Superintending Agent St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE
AND
CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

The Mobile division of this road will be opened for business on

Monday, November 21, 1870.

and passenger trains will run as follows:

Leave New Orleans, from the foot of Canal street, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Pascagoula and Mobile at 8 o'clock A. M. Arrivive at Mobile at 2:30 o'clock P. M., connecting at Mobile with the MOBILE AND OHIO, and the MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROADS for all points

NORTH, EAST AND WEST.

Leave Mobile for New Orleans at 11:20 A. M. Arriving at 6:10 P. M.

Fare Between New Orleans and Mobile, Five Dollars.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS RUN EACH WAY DAILY.

Freight received at New Orleans, at the foot of Julia street before 4:30 P. M., delivered at Mobile early next morning.

FREIGHT AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

For further information, call at the General Office of the company, rooms one and two, up stairs. STORY BUILDING, corner Camp and Common streets.

J. R. KENDRICK.
General Superintendent.

TRAVELLERS, ATTENTION:

The New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern and Mississippi Central Railroads.

Run their Passenger Coaches and Baggages Cars, their combined length without change.

BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION.

The 7 A. M. Express Train runs Daily,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

Makes close connections for Vicksburg, Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, and all points beyond, Sleeping cars at night, Cantonto Grand Junctin and Humboldt.

The Mail Train leaves New Orleans Daily, at 5 P. M.

Makes schedule connections with Lightning Express traine, to all points NORTH, EAST and WEST. Carries the great North Mail.

Time to New York, 70 Hours.

New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars run to Humboldt, Tennessee, Cleveland, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentucky.

Express Train South arrives at 1:30 A. M.

Mail Train South arrives at 11:05 A. M. Ticket Office, Galveston, Iron Building. Ticket Offices, New Orleans, under City Hotel, Corner Camp and Common streets, and at Depot.

E. Q. SEWALL, General Superintendent;
J. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.
E. D. FROST, General Superintendent.
D. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent. Mississippi Central Railroad.
S. S. SCOTT, General Passenger Agent.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS

Paul Granzin.

DEALER IN GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

And Fine Gold Jewelry. Keep always on hand all classes and patterns of Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles and Eye Glasses. Glasses changed and sent to any part of the country. Watch repairs done promptly and warranted. Address orders to

Paul Granzin,
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$5 GOOD WATCHES $8
AT OLD PRICES.

AS THE SOLE AGENTS in the United States for the LIVERPOOL WATCH CO., we are authorized by them to close out a large line of European Watches, Chains, etc., now in stock for Cash, at prices never before known. All beautiful in finish, artistic in design, reliable or accurate time, durable, and of the lates style. Every Watch will be retailed at less than cost of importation, and forwarded securely packed, prepaid, to any part of the country on receipt of price. Money can be sent to us by Express, with orders for Express Co. to return Goods or Cash, which will secure promptness and safety to purchaser. Among our list will be found. A BEATIFUL ENGLISH SILVER, SOLID DOUBLE CASE WATCH, genuine English full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, steel cut hands, engine turn nerl, correct and serviceable article, large or small size in complete running order, wiih an elegant Gent's Vest Chain, Locket and key, all complete, mailed free for FIVE DOLLARS.

A VERY HANDSOME WATCH in fine 18 karat Gold plated Double Casses—imitation of $100 Gold Watch—engraved or plain, genuine English, full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, correct, and in complete running order with elegent Gent's Vest Chain, with Locket and Key, mailed pre-paid for only EIGHTEEN DOLLARS.

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IN MASSIVE ORIDE GOLD Double Hunting Magic Spring Cases, elegantly engraved, or engine turned, Genuine Patent Lever movements, full jeweled, regulated and warranted to keep correct time, and wear equal to Gold, precisely like in appearance, make, finish, brilliancy of color. $200 Gold Watch. One of these splendid Watches will be forwarded by mail free to any address, in handsome morocco case, lined with velvet and satin, (Ladies' or Gent's size Wtch,) for only TWELVE DOLLARS.

Watches for Holiday Presents manufactured to order.

GENUINE AMERICAN WATCHES of all grades, in Gold and Silver Cases, from $18 up to $200. Other Good Watches equally low. With every Club of six Watches, of any kind, we send one extra of same kind free, as a premium to getter up of the Club. A superior stock of Genuine Oride Gold Chains, $2 to $6 each, warranted fully equal to Gold in brilliancy of color, wear, etc., Bills of over $12 collected on delivery, if desired. All Bills of $12, and less, must be sent in P. O. Money Orders, or Registered Letters, at our risk. Goods carefully selected, packed and forwarded pre-paid by mail,—or by Express, or receipt of price. Safe delivery of all goods guarenteed. Watches forwarded to be examined to parties known when express charges both ways are paid. No goods forwarded west of the Mississippi River, with bill to collect on delivery. Purchasers must pay all express charges on goods sent C. O. D.: also for return of money. All Cash orders forwarded free of charges to destination. Catalogues Free. Address all orders.

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LADIES ROOM FOR SHAWLS, CLOAKS AND WRAPS.

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A visit to the store will repay any persons wishing to buy cheap and elegant goods.

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Moderate Prices and Fresh Stock to select from are some of the inducements offered at

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Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Gents' Underclothing; also Base Ball Club and Firemen's Uniform Made to order.

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IRON RAILINGS FITTED UP.
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